

## Prices and Prospects.

### IGHT OFFERINGS OF SPOT FURNACE COKE MAKE MARKET A SHADE STRONGER

shippers Have Difficulty  
Keeping Up Contract  
Requirements.

RICE IS BEING HELD AT \$2.75

dy Odd Lots Can Now be Had at  
Less; Embargoes Complicate the  
Foundry Situation. A Strengthening  
Coal Market Will Sustain Coke.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
PITTSBURG, August 2.—The spot  
furnace coke market is a shade  
stronger than a week ago, the condi-  
tion arising not from increased de-  
mand but from continued light offer-  
ings. The great majority of shippers  
are having difficulty in maintaining  
impositions on contracts in a manner  
satisfactory to consumers. In nearly  
all instances they succeed, so that  
there is no demand for spot coke from  
furnaces to speak of, but according to  
the accounts of furnaces they are  
one or less on the ranged edge all  
the time, and they continue to im-  
pose shipper's delveries.

Producers of coke insist that the  
spot furnace coke market is \$2.75 and  
that they cannot report any consider-  
able tonnage of sales at such a  
rate. The explanation is that the  
furnaces have no occasion to buy. Sub-  
stantially all are under contract,  
shippers frequently report purchases  
\$2.50 or \$2.60 but these seem to be  
odd lots that do not find their way  
to the general market. There is no  
interest in furnace coke by contract  
as the market is practically nominal.  
Foundry coke is in fair demand, but  
a situation is somewhat complicated  
by embargoes at several eastern  
ports. These serve to make the mar-  
ket appear easier in some respects  
and stiffer in others. In general there  
are no sales to consumers at less than  
\$2.50, and several makers of standard  
cokes are selling at no less than  
\$2.60. Contract foundry coke is at  
a same level, making the general  
market quitable as follows:

Contract furnace nominal.....	\$2.75
Contract foundry.....	\$2.50
Contract foundry.....	\$2.60
Contract foundry.....	\$2.60

The coke trade continues to ex-  
hibit a tendency to expand, but it is  
not easy to forecast its future when the  
manufacture of by-product coke has  
come still more important. Two  
large plants are expected to be com-  
pleted and put in operation some  
time this month, those of the Young-  
stown Sheet & Tube Company and Cor-  
gan, McKinley & Company, each  
comprising 20 ovens. Various other  
plants are to follow. A much more  
detailed view of the future is exterior-  
ized than was the case a few months  
ago, for two reasons:

1. The demand for steam coal has  
increased and the Pittsburgh coal  
market is much stronger than it  
was. It is expected, therefore,  
that there will be such a mar-  
ket for coal as to prevent coke prices  
from slumping, as only a fair price  
for coal as the Pittsburgh district  
goes, is sufficient to give Connellsville  
a basic price below which coke  
will not go.

It is now figured out that with all  
furnaces striving for maximum  
outputs, and likely to be under pres-  
sure for a long time, the demand will  
be for the best grades of coke only,  
at they will make the market, and  
a poorer grades will simply dis-  
appear without affecting the general  
market situation.

The pig iron market continues ex-  
tremely dull with only scattered in-  
quiry for foundry iron. In small lots,  
occasionally no inquiry for basic iron,  
no demand for Bessemer except  
for export. In this direction there  
continues to be a fair degree of activ-  
ity. The market continues to be quo-  
tated as follows:

Basic.....	\$21.00-\$21.50
Foundry.....	\$14.50-\$15.50
Basic.....	\$16.00-\$16.50
Foundry.....	\$13.25-\$13.50
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Foundry.....	\$13.25-\$13.50

These prices are f. o. b. Valley fur-  
naces, prices delivered Pittsburgh being  
higher by the 35-cent freight.

W. P. Snyder & Company announce  
comparisons of the average  
prices of Bessemer and basic in July

\$21 and \$18.00 respectively, the  
same as for June.

#### SOUTHERN COKE.

Alabama Producers Welcome a Short  
Breathing Spell.

Producers of Alabama coke now  
have had a breathing spell by catching  
in a measure with the slack that  
was produced by high water and erup-  
tive transportation facilities. From  
500 to 1,000 tons of furnace coke  
have been sold for smelter purposes  
by a middle-western concern says The  
Daily Iron Trade.

Prices are firm at \$3 to \$3.25 a ton  
the ovens for furnace coke, and  
\$2.50 to \$4.50 for foundry coke.

Reviving a Pennsylvania Industry.

On account of the high price of  
coal the mines near Lancaster, Pa.,  
which have been closed for many  
years, will be opened. The trac-  
tions comprise about 80 acres.

#### WILL MAKE ADDITION.

The Elyria Steel & Iron Company,  
which has placed contracts for  
extending a \$75,000 addition for the  
42.6 per cent of the total shipments  
for the year.

#### COKE FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates on coke from  
the Connellsville district, which  
includes what is officially known  
as the Connellsville region (sometimes  
called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville  
region (often called the Klondike and sometimes the  
Mountain district), to destination  
points of shipment, are as follows:  
per net ton of 2,000 pounds:

Destination	Rate
Baltimore	1.20
Bethlehem	1.35
Boston	1.40
Chicago	2.50
Cleveland	1.00
Columbus	1.05
Detroit	2.10
East Louis	1.00
Erie	1.05
Harrisburg	1.70
Joliet	2.50
Louisville	2.50
Milwaukee	2.25
New York	2.25
Pittsburgh	.75
Port Henry, N. Y.	.80
Pottstown	1.25
Reading	.90
Richmond, Va.	.90
South Bethlehem	2.00
Swedeland, Pa.	2.00
Toledo, O.	1.85
Wheeling	1.20
Valley Points	1.20

#### WEATHER EFFECTS THE STEEL OUTPUT

Curtailment Ranges From 10 to 20 Per  
Cent; Shipments and Bookings De-  
crease; Situation Strong.

Special to The Weekly Courier.  
NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—The American  
Daily Iron & Steel Report will re-  
view the steel and iron situation to-  
morrow as follows:

Estimates of the curtailment in  
finished steel production, comparing  
June and July, run from 10% to 20%,  
entirely on account of weather condi-  
tions. The men yield to the heat more  
when there is less prosperity. With  
most producers June was the month of  
heaviest output. The United States Steel Corporation is expected to  
show about the same loss in unfilled  
obligations in July as the 300,000 tons  
shown for June. On account of the  
reduced shipments this showing could  
be made if the bookings decreased by  
one-sixth.

The steel situation is a strong one  
all along the line and this is regarded  
as very favorable considering the  
general dullness in the domestic  
market. Only a month of the usual  
dull period now remains to be trav-  
ersed, and the general feeling is  
that the market is stronger than it  
was expected two or three months ago  
would be the case at this date. Un-  
finished steel is very strong, perhaps  
stronger than a week ago and the  
export demand continues good for  
practically all descriptions of un-  
finished steel including shell quality.

Effective August 1st the Carnegie  
Steel Company has advanced steel  
bars from 2.50c to 2.60c, perhaps for  
the purpose of putting a final quietus  
on the belief entertained in some  
quarters that bars had sold or would  
be sold at the cut price of 2.35c. Steel  
bars do not usually advance at this  
time of the year or in market condi-  
tions as quiet as the present.

Neither the prediction of a general  
advance in wire products or that of a  
reduction in the wire galvanizing dif-  
ferential has been verified to date.

The wire market, however, is described  
as still holding out hope of recovery  
in providing more and better  
means of meeting the somewhat ex-  
acting and burdensome conditions im-  
posed by the Compensation Act.

One of the speakers had urged the  
establishment of a group of rescue  
stations in the coke region, similar  
to those recently arranged for by the  
coke operators of the Central Pennsyl-  
vania region. President Whyley, vol-  
unteering the opinion of the Connellsville  
operators generally, admitted the desirability  
of the plan, and indicated the  
willingness of the operators to co-operate  
in making it effective.

"But," he said, "it will cost \$1,900,000  
to install and \$250,000 a year to main-  
tain all the safety devices that would  
be required in order to reduce mine  
hazards to the minimum required by  
the Compensation Act. In view of the  
great revenue the state already re-  
ceives from the mining industry, I  
should do more than it does now for  
the industry. Aside from the expense  
of maintaining the mine inspection  
service the state expends practically  
nothing on this industry. Through the  
Compensation Act it has placed heavy  
requirements upon the industry. In  
fairness it should provide the devices  
necessary for the equipment of the  
rescue stations. For one I am willing  
to go before the next legislature on a  
proposal of this kind."

The principal address of the after-  
noon was made by H. M. Wilson, former  
engineer of the United States  
Bureau of Mines, but now director of  
the Associated Companies. This con-  
sists of 10 of the large insurance and  
casualty companies grouped together  
to handle compensation insurance in  
Pennsylvania. The address dealt  
largely with the history of the forma-  
tion of the organization and an ex-  
planation of the methods whereby a  
standard was established for the rat-  
ing of mines. A schedule of defi-  
ciencies was prepared which takes into  
account the conditions of a mine relative  
to ventilation, drainage, haulage,  
equipment and the human element as  
embraced by efficiency, discipline and  
management of the mine force. The  
base rate was fixed at \$3.85 per \$1,000  
of payroll and a bonus or reduction is  
offered for the elimination of every  
condition which would otherwise  
make the mine unsafe.

It is expected that the activity of the  
engineers will soon be followed by  
the actual work of construction. Mean-  
time plans are being perfected for the  
mine development of W. H. Warner,  
J. V. Humphries and associates, which  
this extension will serve.

B. & O's Big Coal Tonnage.

Bituminous coal hauled over the  
lines of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad  
during the year ended June 30 amounted  
to \$1,75,278 tons, compared with  
29,59,957 tons for the previous 12

months, a gain of 4,915,331 tons. This  
tonnage, which is a record, represents  
the largest amount ever shipped by the  
B. & O. for the year.

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## Review of the Connellsville Coke Trade.

### Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION.	WEEK ENDING JULY 29, 1916.			WEEK ENDING JULY 22, 1916.				
	DISTRICT.	Ovens.	In.	Out.	Tons.	In.	Out.	Tons.
Connellsville	90,530	18,034	2,775	22,508	20,559	18,115	2,714	22,450
Lower Connellsville	17,685	11,970	2,706	19,147	17,086	14,928	2,757	18,020
<b>Totals</b>	<b>38,514</b>	<b>34,003</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>417,055</b>	<b>38,514</b>	<b>33,048</b>	<b>5,601</b>	<b>413,250</b>
<b>FURNACE OVENS.</b>								
Connellsville	10,081	14,758	2,236	18,450	16,954	14,780	2,195	184,030
Lower Connellsville	6,328	1,991	925	80,533	5,820	4,921	905	60,061
<b>Totals</b>	<b>22,810</b>	<b>16,650</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>245,117</b>	<b>22,810</b>	<b>19,710</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>214,090</b>
<b>MERCHANT OVENS.</b>								
Connellsville	3,875	3,826	549	40,914	3,875	3,826	549	40,820
Lower Connellsville	11,550	10,078	1,751	131,024	11,550	10,007	1,852	129,170
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15,425</b>	<b>13,904</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>171,938</b>	<b>15,784</b>	<b>13,833</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>163,190</b>
<b>SHIPMENTS.</b>								
To Pittsburgh		4,236	Cars.			4,191	Cars.	
To Points West of Pittsburgh			5,270	Cars.		5,519	Cars.	



## REASONS FOR BIG STEEL EARNINGS IN LAST QUARTER

**Small Increase in Tonnage But Realized Prices Were Higher**

## DESPITE INCREASE IN WAGES

**Production Will Probably Decline in Second Half on Account of Furnace Repairs; Lake Shipments of Ore Exceeding All Pre-Season Estimates.**

Records of the Iron Trade Review show that the 241 blast furnaces which operate constantly on Lake Superior ore produced 12,325,000 tons of pig iron in the first half of this year. This compares with 9,755,000 tons in the first six months of 1915. Allowing 1.85 tons of ore to a ton of pig iron the lake ore consumed during the first half of the year was 23,350,000 tons against 18,050,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1915. If the pig iron production in the second half of this year matches the last six months, the output of iron for the year will be 30,650,000 tons against an actual production of 24,000,000 tons in 1915. Ore requirements would be 50,700,000 tons this year against 44,400,000 tons in 1915.

From this requirement of 60,700,000 tons a deduction of 1,150,000 tons must be made for furnaces using all rail ore leaving a required lake movement of 50,550,000 tons to supply those furnaces which always use Lake Superior ore. The shutting off of the bulk of the iron ore imports through prohibitive ocean freight rates and the scarcity of tonnage has thrown eastern furnaces into the market for more Lake Superior ore than ever before. It is reliably estimated that these furnaces will require 2,936,000 tons of Lake Superior ore this year. Last year they took 1,250,000 Canadian furnaces will use about 1,000,000 tons this year against 750,000 tons last year.

To precisely offset consumption in the usual market, in the east and in Canada, the lake fleet must move about 485,000 tons this year.

Blast furnaces tributary to the Lake Superior district had close to 11,000,000 tons of ore in the yards on April 1, 1916. A year previous these stocks were authoritatively estimated at close to 16,000,000 tons. Coupled with the decrease in ore on docks April 1, 1916, compared with April 1, 1915 reserves decreased 6,500,000 to 4,000,000 tons during the 12 months ending April 1 of this year. The total apparent reserves on that date however were more than 16,000,000 tons including yard stocks and dock balances.

The lake movement has benefited greatly from the higher water levels prevailing on the Great Lakes. This influence is exerted primarily at the Soo. An increased depth of 1 inch increases the carrying capacity of a large lake freighter 50 tons. The increase this year has been 5 inches or about 400 tons additional in each boat per trip. The greater depth of water has increased the lake fleet's capacity by 5 to 6 per cent or approximately one twentieth. On the basis of the 1915 movement this means 2,500,000 tons.

The blast furnaces have been driven at top speed for months. The number of stocks now idle but which may resume is small. It seems probable that production in the next six to nine months will not increase appreciably or may decline somewhat due to reduced blowing out for refilling and repairs.

Fifteen bulk freighters are now under construction or have been ordered. Of these eight have gone or will go into commission this year. Stockpiles at the mines were large the ore in sight exceeding the available tonnage at the season's opening. Any shut downs at certain properties might be offset in some measure by shipments from properties which were forced from the market by lack of vessel tonnage.

Lake shipments to date have exceeded every pre-season estimate. The June shipments surpassed any previous month by more than 1,000,000 tons and exceeded the best month prior to 1915 by 1,300,000 tons. A continuance of the June movement or even a decline of a per cent will meet all requirements.

## WITHOUT MISHAP

**Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Moved 7200 Soldiers to the Border.**

An official statement issued by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company shows that during the period of mobilization of the National Guard on the Mexican border the system handled twenty-three special trains of a total of 344 cars transporting altogether 7,200 officers and men in accordance with schedules and without any mishap whatever. Moreover the troops leaving mobilization camps were provided with sleeping cars so that they made the journey Southwest with full provision for comfortable rest en route. Stops were made from time to time to permit them to bathe as well as to secure fresh water and other supplies.

The trains were moved via Louisville and Saint Louis and the troops carried included the Maryland Brigade also the engineering corps, infantry and cavalry of the Pennsylvania National Guard and a New York signal corps battalion.

## Ask for Re-Hearing

John E. Powell of California has petitioned for a re-hearing in his case against the California Water Company. A recent decision of the Public Service Commission approved the company's charge of a double minimum for two hours supplied by one service connection. Errors in findings of fact are alleged by the complainant.

## HOW BETHLEHEM HAS EXPANDED

**Remarkable Growth of the Enterprise Under the Control and Direction of Charles M. Schwab.**

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation seems destined to continue growing as the Carnegie Steel Company did in its older days when Charles M. Schwab himself was one of the most active factors. The Bethlehem new construction program as now outlined in a general way includes the erection of 12 blast furnaces, four each at South Bethlehem Steelton and Sparrows Point. Disregarding the Lehigh and Lochiel furnaces of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which presumably will not be counted upon for steady operation the pig iron capacity of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation plants is about as follows: Bethlehem 100,000 tons Steelton 61,000 tons Sparrows Point 650,000 tons making a total of fully 2,250,000 tons. Seeing that four of the 12 new furnaces are to replace four of the old Bethlehem furnaces leaving only No. 5 which was completed last year the new construction may be estimated as adding 1,750,000 tons to the pig iron capacity making a prospective total of about 4,000,000 tons.

When Schwab became the owner of the Bethlehem Steel Works a dozen years or more ago and determined to build up a property there were four blast furnaces ranging in age from 20 to 35 years and with a rated capacity of 200,000 tons of pig iron a year 50,000 tons per furnace. Thus Schwab intends to have a capacity with a year or two just 20 times that with which he started. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation will then control nearly 10% of the country's pig iron capacity. The Steel Corporation's proportion of the country's pig iron output last year was 45%. Late last year the Corporation completed the two Minnesota furnaces and it is now building eight furnaces at Gary. When all the present new construction is completed the United States Steel Corporation's proportionate pig iron output will be just the same as it has been about 45%.

## LARGE SHELL ORDERS

**Are Being Placed in United States by the United Nations at War**

Additional orders for large shells by the Allies were reported this week with other orders pending and the shell manufacturers are closing with the steel mill for the steel needed.

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## LIST OF COKE OVENS IN The Lower Connellsville District

**With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, July 29, 1916.**

Total Ovens	In Blast	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P. O. Address
<b>MERCHANT OVENS</b>				
40	40	Adah	W. Harry Brown	Uniontown
203	203	Allis	W. J. Rooney	Arliea Fay Co New York
200	200	American No 1	W. J. Rooney	Pittsburgh
200	200	American No 2	W. J. Rooney	Pittsburgh
240	140	American No 3	W. J. Rooney	Pittsburgh
40	40	America	W. W. Semans	Uniontown
267	20	Beebe	Brownling Coke Co	Uniontown
20	20	Brownsburg	Brownling Coke Co	Uniontown
84	84	Burnside	Smithfield Coal & Coke Co	Smithfield
208	208	Century	Century Coke Co	Brownsville
120	120	Carnation	United Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburgh
280	280	Denby	Ridgeway Coke Co	Pittsburgh
402	402	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
149	149	Dudson	Walterine Coke Co	Walterine
182	182	Eleanor	Sunshine Coal & Coke Co	Uniontown
120	120	Elmwood	South Fayette Coke Co	Uniontown
100	100	Fayette	Jas. Byrne & Co	Uniontown
120	120	Fredonia	Astoria Connellsville Coke Co	Connellsville
120	120	Garrison	Uniontown	
200	200	Griffith No 1	Bassett Coke Co	Pittsburgh
200	200	Griffith No 2	Hillman Neff Coke Co	Pittsburgh
40	40	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co	Pittsburgh
52	52	Hilltop	E. Connellsville Coke Co	Connellsville
120	120	Hopetown	Hopetown	Uniontown
88	88	Hopewell	Husted Semans Coal & Coke Co	Connellsville
190	190	Houston	Isabel Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburgh
200	200	Hyde	John Hyde & Co	Pittsburgh
140	140	Katherine	United Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburgh
220	220	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co	Helen
100	100	Leach	Mt. Pleasant	Pittsburgh
400	400	Lewis	Franklin Coke Co	Pittsburgh
40	40	Little Gem	The Butler Coal & Coke Co	Pittsburgh
200	200	Low Phos	Connellsville Central Coke Co	Pittsburgh
120	120	Lyman	Lyman	Uniontown
300	300	Mc Hope	Mc Hope Coke Co	Connellsville
100	100	Old Browns	Old Browns	Pittsburgh
400	400	Orient	Orient Coke Co	Pittsburgh
200	200	Puritan	Puritan Coke Co	Pittsburgh
70	70	Plummer	Plummer Coke Co	Pittsburgh
100	100	Poland	Poland Coke Co	Pittsburgh
120	120	Rice	H. H. Rice & Co	New York
80	80	Ridge Hill	W. J. Main	Pittsburgh
320	320	Town Hill	H. H. Ridge Hill Coke Co	Pittsburgh
300	300	Tower Hill	Tower Hill Connellsville Coke Co	Pittsburgh
800	800	Washington	Washington	Pittsburgh
70	70	Whitmore	Whitmore	Pittsburgh
30	30	Yukon	Whitel Coke Co	Pittsburgh
<b>FURNACE OVENS</b>				
120	100	Atcheson	Gum	Pittsburgh
100	100	Bridgewater	Bridget Hill	Pittsburgh
428	428	Bucklin	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburgh
500	320	Colonial No 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburgh
516	516	Colonial No 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburgh
516	516	Colonial No 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburgh
250	250	Darby	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburgh
550	550	Dedham	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburgh
300	300	Footdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburgh
200	200	Gardena	McKinney Coal Co	Lowellton, O
402	402	Gardner	Lake Erie Coke Co	Pittsburgh
610	610	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburgh
516	516	Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburgh
500	500	Longfellow	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburgh
100	100	McKee	Repulic Iron & Steel Co	Youngstown
150	150	Rouco	H. C. Frick Coke Co	Pittsburgh

ESTABLISHED 1872. INCORPORATED 1904.

## Eureka Fire Brick Works

**Eureka** Manufacturers of high grade Fire Brick for Vill. Glasshouse Rectangular By-Product and Bee Hive Coke Ovens **E. F. B.** **Victor**

**DIFFICULT SHAPES A SPECIALTY.**

Office and Works, Mt. Braddock, Pa. Bell Phone 19, Dunbar

## W. HARRY BROWN "ALICIA"

## CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE AND CRUSHED COKE





## NEW FIRE TRUCK TOO LONG FOR THE FAIRVIEW AVENUE SITE, CITY OFFICIALS FEAR

A Demonstration Indicates Dull Property Will Not Do at All.

### NEW EQUIPMENT IS ON PARADE

Hook and Ladder Truck and Converted Chemical Wagon Take Part in Saturday Night Exhibition; Town is Now Fully Equipped to Battle Flames.

Indications are that the city officials will soon be looking for a new site for the building which is to house the new hook-and-ladder truck. The big machine, which arrived Saturday, is too long to be comfortably placed in any building which can be erected on the William Dull property in East Fairview avenue, which City Council last week voted to purchase. The lot is not sufficiently deep to enable the building to be built as far as would be necessary to enable a quick getaway. Whether a way can be found to make the site available is doubtful.

At the same time it was demonstrated that the Apple street site offered by Robert Norris is even less attractive than the Dull property. Superintendent M. B. Price of the department of public safety declared it would not do at all. The new truck is so long that it navigated Apple street only with great difficulty.

Superintendent Bryce and Fire Chief DeBoil declare that the best site offered so far is the Atkinson property on East Main street. It has the width and depth necessary to properly accommodate the new fire fighter. The fire department officials also cast longing eyes at the city hall lawn, which they say would make an ideal place for a firehouse, providing public sentiment approved. Other sites in the neighborhood of the city hall property were also sized up, one or two of them being available, providing the price is right.

The new truck was given a trial run this morning. It took East Main street hill, from a starting point at not less than 15 miles an hour, and got up to 25 miles in places. It went up in second gear. Fred E. Schutzbach, the expert from Elmira, expressed confidence the machine would go up in high gear after it had been broken in, providing a good start is obtained. Schutzbach declares that the truck should not be run faster than 25 miles an hour, because of its great weight.

The new fire trucks were exhibited on Saturday night, large crowds watching their run through town. The old truck led, the big new hook-and-ladder truck followed, and the converted hose-truck brought up the rear.

At about 7:30 the fire alarm rang 114, the Brimstone Corner number, and several policemen began clearing the way for the trucks. A minute later the machines dashed up Main street, made perfect turns at the corner, and headed for the South Side. The trucks were later taken to various sections of the city.

Superintendent of Public Safety M. B. Price was seated on the first truck. Fire Chief W. E. DeBoil on the new ladder truck and Councilman Guyan on the hose wagon. The ladder truck was driven by Fred E. Schutzbach, representative of the American La France Company. The other drivers were Arch Holliday and Pete O'Brien of the local force.

After the drive the firemen ran the 50-foot ladder up to the Western Maryland trestle, and tried out some of the other apparatus.

The converted hose truck was not run smoothly on Saturday night. The driver says that the clutch was slipping, and the machine was soon left far behind by the others. It will be necessary to make some improvements on this truck, the most important need being new springs, the present ones being too light.

Connellsville is now as well equipped for fire fighting as any city of its size in the country. Until the new fire station is built, the latter truck will probably be kept at the garage of the Shaw Motor Company on the West Side. Mr. Schutzbach will remain in Connellsville until the authorities are fully satisfied with his company's truck.

Plans for a big safety demonstration are now being made. The fire department will then show the people just how capable of fighting fires and handling the new apparatus the fire laddies are. The demonstration will probably be held during the week of Labor Day.

The new \$6,500 hook-and-ladder truck has a 6-cylinder engine of 100 horse power. It is equipped with chain drive, self-starter, magneto and speedometer. The gasoline tank is just behind the driver's seat. The tires are of solid rubber.

The truck, with the ladder, is 38 feet long, the frame alone being 30 feet. The wheel base is 230 inches. The wheels are 38 by 4.

The fire-fighting equipment is complete in all details. There are nine ladders; one 50 feet in length, one 40, one 30, two 25, one 20, two 16, and one 12. There are three braces for holding the combination ladders. Several small scaling ladders are also provided. Close to the running board are two picks and four axes. Below are two pitchforks and two shovels.

There is a large chemical tank, four 350 pound cans, and six hand fire extinguishers. Two extra tanks are empty.

In the "basket" above the ladders quite a bit of useful apparatus is placed. Two cases of chemical compounds, powder and liquid; four buckets, a combination tool for mending hose and tightening bolts, and 150

## CAMPERS' TENTS DOT FIELDS ON INDIAN CREEK

Scenery in the Valley Never Was Prettier, Says Nature Lover.

### THE VISITORS ARE NUMEROUS

All Along Route of Railroad Which Winds in and Up the Valley, Quarters of the "Next to Nature" Campers Are Visible; Pittsburghers There.

A. L. Porter, contributing editor of the Scottsdale Independent, annually writes a prose poem on the beauties of Nature, particularly those which are visible in the Indian Creek valley. Each summer, following his first visit to the valley, the Scottsdale newspaper is stirred to write something about "Nature's last stand in Western Pennsylvania." This year he says:

"The Indian Creek valley, the beautiful scenic spot of Western Pennsylvania, often termed 'Nature's last stand in Western Pennsylvania,' was visited by the largest crowd, it was said, this summer, last Sunday. The camping season is reaching toward its greatest popularity which is in the month of August. The prospects are that this will be the greatest one yet experienced in the valley. From but a short distance above Indian Creek the travelers on the Indian Creek Valley railroad can see dotted along the way, up the spur to Mill Run, then up the main line to Jones Mills, the peaceful white tents of an army that has come out to fight illness, worry and weariness, and to capture strength and health to go through another year. These tents of the peaceful army are in available spots along either side of the winding and picturesque railroad, which stems along great aisles through the forest, or through some of the cultivated farms of the valley, for there are many of these. And incidentally, in passing, one may remark to contrast them to the farms of the lowlands. The people in the mountains are not afraid of trees. Being used to them, the presence of a tree does not make them nervous. They don't begin to fidget that "trees keep the grass from growing." When the people around the mountain have a fine and fertile field with some trees in it they don't rush to cut them down. Those who use "the grass won't grow" excuse to kill a tree are commanded to a small grave standing in a field just below Mill Run, on the left of the railway as you enter this metropolis of the valley. The group of trees in the field present a picture that is remarked upon by nearly everyone who goes up that road. The grass grows around the tree, too. But that valuation of grass above the tree is a painful phase of life. I s'making dry, dusty, treeless towns."

"With trees perching along the mountain ridges on either side of the valley, with ferns, shrubs, and vines, on either hand it is to wonder that people, with an innate love of nature, in spite of the following, want towns of concrete and brick, delight in a visit to the Indian Creek valley. Accompanying an increase in individual camps the big camp troupe, Pittsburgh are under way, and are now being occupied by the boys. Next month the girls will be out. There are girls who get a two weeks' vacation from office and store, and the grand beat of the city, and it is oftentimes a pathetic sight to see the hungry eagerness with which these drink in the beauty of the woods, and water and hills. And the two weeks they have is made a jolly time. Their big camp is at Rodgers Mills. With regular discipline and clad in the garb of the Camp Fire girls hundreds of tree girls and women, with the best cooks to be procured, and a skilled physician and health director, the preparations are made for another year's battle with the world."

"Conductor Jake Dull of the Indian Creek valley, the man whose helpfulness to campers and to every visitor to the valley, has made them want to come back, says that this season will surpass any previous one in the camping history. Jake ought to know; it is to him they all go, and he is the man that has to answer the 99,999 questions, as to where a good camp site may be found, where you can get butter, eggs and milk and where the fish are plentiful. Knowing these things, you have wisdom. Therefore, you can answer many questions. If you can't answer them then there is time to learn. The woods and mountains call you. Indian Creek valley is the nearest."

**DANIEL HOOD IS 92**

Reception Given in His Honor by His Sons and Their Families.

An item originally printed in The Courier to the effect that 16 members

of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Methodist Episcopal Church were serving the country on the border has gone the rounds of various newspapers, each time appearing in different shape but each variation of the original facts making the class all the more patriotic.

The National Tribune of Washington, D. C., printed the story in this form:

"The Methodist Church is as loyal and full of fight today as it was 50 years ago. The Young Men's Bible Class of the First Methodist Church of Connellsville has had 20 members of whom 10 have gone to the front and the twentieth tried to enlist but fell down on physical examination."

There are 16 youths who were at one time or other affiliated with the class serving their country. At one time the toll was 65; now it is 27. The toll were taken from the 65, not from the 27 "regulars."

**DANIEL HOOD IS 92**

Reception Given in His Honor by His Sons and Their Families.

Hale and hearty, and working every day of his life, D. C. Hood Monday celebrated his ninety-second birthday.

In his honor, a birthday party was given at the cottage of his son S. F. Hood at Rogers Mills. His two sons, C. F. and S. F. Hood, and their families and several other guests were present.

Mr. Hood is employed as pacifier for the Highland Chemical Company. He never misses a day. In packing up materials for shipment he displays a marked skill. None of his cases are damaged in shipment, so well are they packed. His eyesight is remarkable and he never uses glasses about his work, though he relies upon them for reading.

**BIG MAIL ORDER BUSINESS**

The merchants' organization of Meyersdale estimates that \$209,000 worth of mail orders were sent out of that town during the last year.

**Flatwoods Picnic.**

The annual celebration of the Flatwoods Sunday school will be held Saturday, August 5, on the church grounds.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

### FLATWOODS PICNIC.

John H. Miller of near Meyersdale has invented a horseshoe that can be attached to a horse's foot without the use of hammer and nails.

Advertise in The Weekly Courier.

## THIS HEN LAYS THREE EGGS IN A SINGLE DAY

Orthonie Livingston, a Pittsburg & Lake Erie conductor, declares that one of his hens laid three eggs one day last week. He says he found one egg in the nest in the morning and in the evening two more. Furthermore, he insists the hen was pecked up, so that there was no possibility of any other hen assisting her in establishing a record.

And to make the feat still more remarkable, Mr. Livingston says the hen was taking care of a flock of nine "peepers."

## FIRE PREVENTION A CITIZEN'S DUTY SAYS FIRE MARSHAL

### People Should Not Impose Job of Safeguarding Community on Firemen.

### KEEP YOUR PREMISES CLEAN

Teachers in Schools May Assist by Instructing Children in How to Avoid Fires; Quotes From a Comedy of Errors That Caused Fires.

Charles D. Wolfe, acting state fire marshal has issued a bulletin from his office at Harrisburg on "Fire Protection vs. Fire Prevention." It says in part:

"As a good citizen you cannot impose the whole job of safeguarding the community on the Fire and Police Department, which are an expensive proposition, and be worthy of consideration must at all times be properly equipped and ready for emergencies that may arise."

"It is your duty and the duty of your family and neighbor to see that homes, or business places are such as to preclude the possibility of a fire caused by your own fault. Have you done this?" Or are you, like many others, satisfied to go along permitting breeding material to accumulate, and knowing better, putting off until tomorrow what should be done today? Many have, and regretted it late, and after a loss that might have been just as well avoided, have said, "Well, it is too bad. If I had only done this or that my home would not be standing." As it is I've got to start at the beginning and struggle twice as hard to recover what has been lost by my own neglect in observing certain laws of cleanliness."

"Urge the teachers of schools to instruct the children in Fire Prevention. They will soon learn to avoid many causes of fires and in time will become the teachers of others."

"If you have given no thought to the subject, now is the accepted time to get busy and by your example show to your neighbors that you mean to put forth every effort to prevent fire, and help reduce the loss which is as disgraceful as it is necessary. It is for your special benefit that the movement for fire prevention is being pushed so vigorously in nearly every state in the country."

The bulletin then quotes from a circular issued by the fire marshal of Wisconsin, which is termed a "Comedy of Errors." Here are some of the typical scenes:

"He looked for a gas leak with a match and found it."

"He lit a match to see if his gasoline tank was empty. It was not."

"He smoked while filling his auto tank, but will do so no more."

"He smoked in bed; so did the clothes."

"He washed his hands in gasoline near the stove. The doctor washed them now."

"She cleaned her gloves with gasoline and saved 15 cents, but paid the doctor and druggist \$15."

"She used gasoline to exterminate bed bugs. They are an emanation."

"She gave matches to her children to go out to burn leaves in the yard. The cotton dresses burned easier than leaves."

The bulletin concludes by saying, "The comedies have turned to tragedies; many of the scenes of action are in ashes, and too many of the actors are maimed or asleep; others will follow, no doubt, as they are prone to ignore the advice and experience of others instead of profiting by the errors and sufferings."

**KITCHIN PROTESTS**

Says Recent Postal Order Will Make North Carolina Republican.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Representative Kitchin, Democratic leader of the House, protested today to Postmaster General Burleson and the federal reserve board against Mr. Burleson's recent order directing postmasters in small towns to collect checks without exchange charges from state banks not members of the reserve system.

Mr. Kitchin said the order would cut off most of the profit of small state banks which are not in and cannot enter the reserve system.

"If the order stands," he declared, "North Carolina will go Republican by 25,000."

**Physicians Get Large Share.**

Insurance men assert that physicians and surgeons receive more than 50 per cent of the money paid by employers to indemnify companies for the insurance of workers under the Workmen's Compensation law.

**Coal Taxation.**

The Pardon made near Saarson has closed down after 50 years' operation on account of exhaustion of coal supply.

**DEATH AT 106**

Clearfield Man Cheered and Drank All His Life.

CLEARFIELD, July 31.—Having lived an active, industrious life for the past 106 years and never having been sick enough in all that time to require the services of a physician, Andrew Gresko, an Amishman, died today near Baumgard, of old age. He came to this country when 70 years of age and had been employed as a miner since his arrival in this section.

## GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO STOP SPREAD OF CHILD PARALYSIS

### All Nasal and Mouth Secretions Should be Burned, Experts Say.

### GERMS CARRIED THROUGH AIR

Light Case Just as Apt to Cause Infection as a Severe One and Medical Aid Should be Sought Immediately Symptoms of Disease Appear.

To control the present epidemic of infantile paralysis, according to a statement issued by the United States Public Health Service today, the chain of infection between persons harboring germs of the disease and the well members of the community should be broken. Infantile paralysis is probably caused by very minute organisms found in the nasal, mouth and bowel discharges of those who have the disease or who are carriers of the germ without themselves suffering from the ailment. All of the steps in the spread of the infection are not known but if this germ can be prevented from passing from the infected to the well person, the disease will cease.

Infantile paralysis is not a disease of recent origin. Sporadic or scattered cases have occurred throughout the country for many years but it is only during the last decade that the infection has assumed epidemic proportions in the United States. The present epidemic in New York City, on account of the magnitude and virulence, has awakened the residents of many communities to the danger of the importation of the disease into their own midst. This danger is real but if due precautions are exercised it is believed that the epidemic will subside.

The actual control of the present epidemic must be left to the city and state and federal health authorities.

These organizations will properly quarantine and care for affected persons, prescribe sanitary measures and limit as may be necessary the travel of individuals in order to protect neighboring districts from the infection. Individuals and communities, however, can do much toward their own protection.

Pollomysis is probably spread directly or indirectly, through the medium of infective secretions.

Actions must therefore be taken by communities of every means by which such secretions are disseminated. Promiscuous expectoration should be controlled. The common drinking cup affords a method for the interchange of material of this nature and utensils at soda fountains, in saloons and other public places should be enforced.

Fires, soaks and other vermin, by coming in contact with infective secretions, may possibly convey them to our food and thus directly bring about the development of disease. There are numerous insects, street and house dust bear a definite relation to the spread of many infections and it is not unreasonable to presume that they may be a factor in the dissemination of infantile paralysis.

Maintain strict cleanliness of streets, yards and alleys in order to prevent the breeding of insects and other vermin. See that all garbage and wastes are properly disposed of and collected at regular and frequent intervals. Guard all food supplies, especially milk and other perishable products, Digestive troubles of children arising from the ingestion of food of questionable quality may be reduced by the use of lower resistance. Assemblies of children in infected localities are to be discouraged, if not actually forbidden.

While the above measures are in a sense general, and applicable to many epidemic diseases, their importance should not be overlooked.

Individual preventive measures may be thus summarized:

Stomach physician at once and immediately notify the health officer of the presence of the disease. If the disease is present in the community, medical aid should be sought whenever a child is sick no matter how slight the disease; many cases of infantile paralysis begin with a slight indisposition. Should the illness prove to be infantile paralysis isolate the patient, place a competent person in charge, and reduce all communication with the sick room to a minimum. Hospital care is preferable, not only for the child but in order to

## PYHICIAN AND HEALTH OFFICIAL CLASH AT MEETING

**Dr. E. B. Edie and A. O. Bixler Come to Blows Over Cage Quarantine.**

### A QUESTION OF VERACITY

**No Damage Done by Either in Brief Encounter; Stormy Argument Precedes Hostilities; Board of Health Members Hear Both Sides of It.**

Dr. E. B. Edie and A. O. Bixler, clerk of the Board of Health, came to blows at a meeting of the board Friday afternoon in council chamber. Neither inflicted any damage. The quarrel resulted from the argument over the release from quarantine of Charles Cage, the child who was treated by Dr. Edie for infantile paralysis. The entire altercation it seems was a result of incomplete information of all the parties concerned about the infantile paralysis quarantine laws. On July 20, Dr. Edie reported to the health department that Charles Cage of Gallatin avenue was suffering from the dread disease. A report was sent to Dr. Dixon at Harrisburg but no word was received from him until yesterday. The rules sent by Dr. Dixon require that a child suffering from infantile paralysis must be isolated for a period of 21 days, whether he has recovered before that time or not.

Dr. Edie says that the child was entirely well on Wednesday, and that when he had notified the health board, Mr. Bixler intimated that the quarantine could be removed. Dr. Edie and Health Officer Hetzel fumigated the Cage home and removed the placard. At 12.30 the next day, the card was re-posted.

Dr. Edie was summoned to the special meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon by City Clerk Bixler and when asked to give his side of the case, he made a statement to this effect:

"I always try to obey the spirit of the health laws, but at the same time I make my living by the practice of medicine and I must keep the good will of my patients. I was under the impression that as soon as the child in this particular case was well, the quarantine could be removed. The child's mother, knowing that the child had recovered, urged me to try to have the sign removed from the house. I told Mrs. Cage that I had no authority and that she should call the health board secretary. This she did, and then informed me that she had been told that it was possible to have the quarantine ended."

"I called Squire Bixler and told him that the child was well and that I thought the card could be removed. He confirmed this. I asked for information and he said he did not know the laws as there had never been a case of infantile paralysis in the city before. I asked him, 'If I send a card stating the patient has recovered, will the quarantine be removed?' He replied that it would."

"I filled the card and took it to the city hall. Mr. Bixler was not there, and as I knew the Cage people wanted the placard taken down as soon as possible, I went to Officers Hetzel, told him the state of the case, and we fumigated and removed the quarantine."

Mr. Bixler denied the physician's statements.

"I told him I wouldn't accept a card asking for relief of quarantine. I told him not to send one. He insisted and I have since found that he made one out, but I never saw the card."

"He says I gave him authority to remove the placard. How could I give him authority? I am not the health board. He told Hetzel that he had authority from the board, and Hetzel took his word for it and ended the quarantine. I told Dr. Edie over the telephone that I believed the sign would have to remain up for between 21 and 30 days."

"Are you sure that what you say about the secretary's statements in that telephone conversation is correct?" the doctor was asked.

"I am perfectly certain of that conversation," was the reply. "I had a witness by my side as I talked."

After the set-to, Dr. Edie made the point that the board should have known the law. "You admit that you didn't know it," he said. "The board admitted it."

To support his statements, Dr. Edie yesterday had Mrs. Mollie Cage, the child's mother, make the following affidavit:

"I asked Dr. Edie to have us released from quarantine and he said he had no power to do so and advised me to talk to the board of health about it. I called up Mr. Bixler on the telephone and talked to man who sold him as Mr. Bixler. I asked him whether he could be released from quarantine and I told him that the child, Charles Cage, was well. Mr. Bixler said that if Dr. Edie would send a card to effect the quarantine would be lifted."

The meeting was called to order at 4.45 with the following members present: Dr. C. W. Uts, the president; S. H. Howard and Dr. T. R. Francis. Secretary Bixler read the letter from Dr. Dixon containing instructions to be followed in infantile paralysis cases. The letter emphasizes that a nurse must be provided for the patient, either by the parents or by the city.

The removal or non-removal of quarantine was discussed by the board. Dr. Uts said that his garage had not been collected for 15 days, and that complaints of this nature were coming in from every side. Dr. Uts and Officer Hetzel were appointed to protest to council at its next meeting. The board hopes that any residents who have similar complaints to make will appear at this meeting and back them up, in order to obtain better service.

### JURY LIST FOR SEPTEMBER

**Three Clergymen Will Serve as Grand and Petit Jurors; Names of Others from the Yough Region.**

Jurors drawn Thursday to serve during the September term of court include three clergymen, two on the petit juries and one on the grand jury. Rev. Floyd Goodnight, pastor of the Central Christian Church at Uniontown, was empaneled for the grand jury while Rev. J. A. Yount, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in the same town, and Rev. Clark Hoos of Fairchance, have been drawn for petit service.

Among those from this section of the county drawn for service during the week of September 4, are:

James A. Dewitt, John J. Harper, P. J. Harrigan, Eddie Hart, A. R. King, Joseph Metzgar, D. M. Parkhill, and George C. Powell of Connellsville; Hugh D. Barnhart, William Far, Robert Herron, John F. Montgomery, and Otto Murray, of Dunbar township; Robert M. Britt and M. E. Clemmer, Smithfield; Ewing Miner, Dunbar; Charles J. Shank, South Connellsville; Robert Shannon, Everson; James F. Laughrey, Dawson; W. T. Kemp, Springfield township; Joseph Hall and Jacob Conghoven, Perry township; Albert Friend, Duric Collins, Stewart township, and David Galley, Lower Tyrone.

The following will serve the week of September 11:

John Alexander, H. J. Cochran, C. A. Crowley, W. D. Cunningham, Clarence Dawson, Sherrick Ebos, J. A. Fleming, George Kammerer, Frank G. Miller, Irwin Prinkney and Lewis Robins, of Connellsville; W. B. Elliott, Braden Hayes, Homer Hoke, Calvin Miner, Samuel Ulery and Levi Sheets, Dulinsk township; John W. Adams and James M. Lohr, Saltillo township; Ross S. Burchill and G. A. Feathers, Smithfield; B. L. Carson, Perry township; John Haney, Dunbar township; Frank Lowery, Stewart township; George W. Marietta, Springfield; Jessie Addis, Samuel Fullum, Joseph Weaver, Rice Orbin, and Frank Skinner, Upper Tyrone; William Oldland, Lower Tyrone; Charles Warren, Dawson, and Alva Worthington, Dunbar.

Among the grand jurors are:

William Ball and J. C. Grossman, of Connellsville; Henry Anderson, Stewart township; Lindsey Frazier and William McDonald, Dunbar township; Sherman Nicholson, Ohioopley; Joseph A. Thomas, Markleysburg, and Thomas Cafferty, Upper Tyrone.

### \$1.50 FROM SCOTTDALE

**Patriotic Citizens Contribute to Soldiers' Handbag Fund.**

Patriotic citizens of Scottdale have come to the front with \$18.50 toward the Philip Freeman Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution toward payment of funds used for making bandages for Company D boys. The money came wholly unsolicited and was turned over to Miss Clara Pritchard, regent, by Mrs. Natalie Lee of Scottdale, a member of the chapter. Other prominent citizens of the town have also promised to contribute toward the fund.

The following persons each contributed \$1.00: H. R. Hurst, Elmer and Graft, J. C. Kenney, S. A. Lowe, Central Grocery Company, F. B. McCall Company; F. L. Parker, Charles Peterson, J. L. Raygor, J. J. Dick & Company, Walter S. Goshorn, J. W. Zimmerman, William Ferguson, The Locks Hardware Company and Taylor Bros.

Other contributions were as follows: W. J. Barkell, 50 cents; cash, T. H. 50 cents; cash, M. M. 50 cents; cash, C. F. 50 cents; cash, P. S. 50 cents; cash, 50 cents; cash, S. S. 25 cents; cash, R. K. 25 cents. The total amount of the fund at the present is \$28.00.

### DARING ROBBERY

**Thief Takes Suit from Wetherell Apartments.**

A robbery took place yesterday several hundred yards of Brinsford Corner, almost under the very eyes of a policeman. Mrs. A. A. Wetherell was the victim.

Mrs. Wetherell has an apartment on North Pittsburg street. A man entered Thursday afternoon and when he left he took with him a costly new silk gown.

Mrs. Wetherell at once notified the police. The boys there are all kinds of rumors but nobody knows who it will be. Some of the boys are talking of joining the regulars when this is over but the most of them are very anxious to return home.

The boys are now being pretty well taken care of by the folks at home in regard to eats. Among the latest boxes to arrive was one for Lyle Buttmore, one for Homer Moser and one for Paul Williams. Cigars are a scarce article, however.

The boys are kept close to camp now, but starting Thursday, trains will be run often. They will stop within 100 yards of the Tenth Regiment.

Trains can be seen across the railroad 15 miles before they reach here, the country is so level. They are speeders, too.

### FARMERS' AUTO TOUR.

**Farm Agent to Conduct Trip For Observance of Livestock.**

A "Know Your Country" automobile tour will be conducted by County Farm Agent P. E. Dougherty on August 15. About 25 or 30 farmers' cars are expected to participate.

The idea is to visit various agricultural sections of the county and discover at first hand just what Fayette is doing in the matter of livestock.

### Scarlet Fever Case.

A case of scarlet fever has been reported to the health department. Ten year old Elizabeth Waddell is the patient. The little girl is a relative of Rev. C. C. Buckner of the Christian Church, and is at his home on Race street. Rev. Buckner and family left for their vacation before quarantine was declared.

### Engineers In Valley.

Several Interstate Commerce Commission engineers have been working around Jacob's Creek the last few days. What their mission is, therefore, they decline to state.

### GUARDSMEN NOW KNOW WHAT REAL TEXAS STORM IS

**Others Were Mere Trifles Compared to One That Visited Camp Monday.**

### MANY TENTS ARE BLOWN DOWN

**And So Deep That Army Motor Trucks Have Difficulty in Moving; Company Boys Who Wanted Rain Say That They Are Now Perfectly Satisfied.**

CAMP STEWART, El Paso, July 26. The boys know now what a Texas storm is. They thought they had experienced them before, but last night they found out that they had known nothing about a storm. Just at sundown the skies darkened and in the northeast large clouds appeared. In a few minutes the wind started to blow a gale, carrying sand and everything else before it. The boys held onto their tents and kept them from blowing away and in a half hour thought it was all over. They soon discovered their error, however, as with it this time came rain. Lightning flashed, thunder clapped and the wind kept getting stronger and stronger, until the tent poles could not stand it any longer and came down. Had this storm occurred while we were on our former campgrounds every tent would have been lowered. As the ground here is fine for holding stakes only about a dozen came down.

One of the tents of the hospital corps, used for special purposes came down. The tent was occupied by one of the boys at the time and the center pole struck him on the head, but he was not injured much. The tent came down on a lighted lantern and there was much scrambling to get it out as the globe was broken and the flame was burning high, endangering the tent from fire. After he got himself out he was almost drowned before he could get in any of the tents, as the boys were all holding with might and main onto the canvas to protect the other tents. The water covered the ground to depth of several inches, and the lightning dashed was blinding.

The officers' special mess tent came down, too, breaking much of their dinnerware. They had mess this morning under nature's mess tent—the Texas skies. Several of the pyramids in the company streets came down, but for the most part they stayed up with the assistance of the weight of the boys on the canvas on the inside. The trucks moving the Third Regiment are having trouble today, sticking in the mud, which is quite deep where there are sand holes. The boys were all wanting rain but now they say they will be satisfied with dry weather. The weather this morning has settled and it bids fair to be a hot day.

The temperature here does not rise as soon as it did on the former location, but it lasts longer in the afternoon. The drills are all in the morning now and are four hours in length, covering all branches of maneuvers.

The companies are all busy now on their payroll and will be paid for the first nine days in June almost any time. There has been much difficulty in arranging this as they were undecided as to whether the boys would receive state pay for this time or the government pay. The state pay is considerably more than the federal and the boys are much disappointed to learn that the federal pay prevails.

Starting August 1 the commissary department will undergo a change. At the present time rations are issued every day and apportioned by the commissary department. After that time five days' rations will be issued and the company commanders and mess sergeants will have the privilege of ordering what they want up to a certain limit.

They are allowed as much per man in money and the goods are furnished by the commissary department at wholesale. What they do not draw out in provisions they will get in money. The arrangement is an experiment and if not satisfactory the old arrangement will be taken up again.

In regard to the return home of the boys there are all kinds of rumors but nobody knows who it will be. Some of the boys are talking of joining the regulars when this is over but the most of them are very anxious to return home.

The boys are now being pretty well taken care of by the folks at home in regard to eats. Among the latest boxes to arrive was one for Lyle Buttmore, one for Homer Moser and one for Paul Williams. Cigars are a scarce article, however.

The boys are kept close to camp now, but starting Thursday, trains will be run often. They will stop within 100 yards of the Tenth Regiment.

Trains can be seen across the railroad 15 miles before they reach here, the country is so level. They are speeders, too.

### EVERSON AS NO SUBURB OF MILL TOWN, PEOPLE SAY

**EVANS CITIZENS ARE UP IN ARMS OVER A NOTICE IN ONE OF THE PITTSBURG PAPERS STATING THAT A CERTAIN YOUNG VOCALIST WAS A RESIDENT OF EVERSON, "A SUBURB OF SCOTTDALE."**

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## STATE WILL PROBE DELAYS IN PAYING INJURED WORKMEN

**State-Wide Investigation to See That Compensation Act is Obeyed.**

### INSPECTOR TO VISIT HOMES

**Will Make Personal Inquiry Into Why Compensation Is Not Being Paid If Such Happens to be the Case; Employers Mostly Are Obeying Law.**

**HARRISBURG, Pa., August 2.—A state-wide investigation to ascertain whether compensation payments are being made to every injured worker, entitled to receive such payments, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, is being conducted under direction of Commissioner John Price Jackson of the Department of Labor and Industry.**

Although hundreds of individual cases have been found where injured workers should be receiving compensation, the investigation has disclosed that, with few exceptions, employers are endeavoring to comply with the provisions of the Compensation Act. In most instances, lack of knowledge of the provisions of the law has been delaying in reporting accidents to the Department of Labor and Industry, have been discovered and letters have been sent from the Labor Department, to every employer, large and small, known to have held up an accident report. In this circular letter, the Act of Assembly of June 19, 1913, is cited which provides that unless accident reports are made, the employee is liable to a penalty of \$100.00, following prosecution.

Paul N. Furman, chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of the Labor Department, has compared reports of accidents, with the records of agreements for compensation, filed in the Compensation Bureau, to determine where compensation is not being paid to employees who have sustained injuries and suffered disability for a greater period than two weeks. This comparison has disclosed where an employer or an insurance company is not making the payments required by law.

In every case, where it appears that compensation payments should be made, Commissioner Jackson has directed Lew R. Palmer, chief of the Bureau of Inspection, to send an inspector to the home of the injured employee to learn whether the worker is entitled to compensation, whether he is receiving it and, if not, the opinion of the employee as to why he is not receiving it.

Paul N. Furman has personally presented records of unpaid compensation to employees in Allegheny county, Philadelphia county, Lackawanna and Luzerne counties, and has learned that, as a general condition the law has not been violated with deliberate intent.

The procedure adopted has been to supply every employer with accurate information of injuries received by his employees who are not receiving compensation. Blank report forms are also supplied each employer for him to report, in detail, to the Department of Labor and Industry, why the compensation was not paid and what action is being taken to correct the condition. This method will be followed by the Department of Labor and Industry throughout the entire state.

Every employee, injured in his employment, who has not received medical attention, and been disabled for more than 14 days and has not received compensation payments, may write to the Compensation Bureau of the Department of Labor and Industry, and his case will be thoroughly investigated. This action of the Labor Department is not a campaign but is one of the continuous activities of this state agency adopted by Commissioner Jackson following the passage of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

### OPERATORS INEFFICIENT

**Trade Commissioner Hurley Finds They Do Not Use Business Methods.**

In an address before the West Virginia coal operators a few days ago Chairman Edwin N. Hurley of the Federal Trade Commission declared that about 90 per cent of the coal operators are inefficient in that they do not practice good business methods. He said:

West Virginia operators have not been selling coal, rather the consumers were taking it away from them. He demanded that self-analysis be the foreword, and that the operators should carefully criticize their own doings and their own methods of conducting business before they ask aid from outside sources.

### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

**To Compensation Law That are Being Urged by Labor Unions.**

Among the amendments to the Compensation Act which will be urged before the next Legislature by labor unions is one to reduce to three days the time of disability before the dependents become eligible to compensation, making the period the same as is now provided by the New York law.

Under the Pennsylvania law the period of compensation is limited to 200 weeks which it is desired shall be extended to 300 weeks, same as in New York.

**The Market at Chicago.**  
The Black Diamond reports that the coke market at Chicago is practically unchanged from what it was a week ago. That is, the ovens are sold up for some time ahead and are having difficulty in making deliveries. All grades of coke with the exception of foundry are selling at a premium price.

## THE BESCO PLANT CHANGES HANDS

**Control is Acquired by the Champion Gas Coal Company With J. Fred Kurz as President.**

The Besco coke and mining plant at Besco, on the Washington county side of Ten Mile creek, few miles from Millboro, has passed to the control of a newly incorporated company known as the Champion Gas Coal Company, of which J. Fred Kurz, of Connellsville, has been made president and general manager; J. R. Morris, of Pittsburg, secretary, and C. S. Bygate, of Pittsburg, treasurer. Other persons identified with the company are W. D. McGinnis, postmaster of Connellsville, and J. A. Davis, of the Canonsburg Gas Coal Company, Canonsburg.

When constructed by the Bessemer Coke Company a few years ago the plant was modern in its equipment and layout, but during a long idleness little effort has been made to keep it in repair. Considerable work will be necessary to place it in working order.

A force of men is now engaged in getting the mine and its mechanical equipment in readiness for operation.

A plant of 257 beehive coke ovens with crushing and washing machinery, was built and operated for a time by the Bessemer Coke Company.

The coal which the plant was designed to operate comprises about 200 acres adjoining the holdings of the Pitts-

ton Gas Coal Company and an undeveloped tract held by the Long and Ewing interests, and also the holdings of the Clyde Coal Company.

It is believed that the property changed ownership is said to involve about \$250,000.

The plant has undergone several changes in ownership during the past four years. Shortly after it was placed in operation it was acquired by I. W. Semans, of Uniontown, but never operated by him. Subsequently the property was disposed of to J. H. Hillman & Sons of Pittsburg. The transaction developed legal proceedings which dragged through the courts for a number of years. Meantime the property of Semans was placed in the hands of receivers. Hillman & Sons later obtained possession of it and a sheriff's sale became necessary to clear the title in order to make a transfer to the new company.

It is not the present intention of the purchasers to make coke. Efforts will be confined to the production of coal, although later the ovens may be placed in blast.

### COAL PRICES HIGHER

**Increasing Demand, Labor Shortage are the Main Factors.**

The market for bituminous coal is generally becoming more active and prices are showing an upward tendency. The shortage of labor is contributing to a rise in price. This fall is being acutely felt in the Fairmont and Clarksburg regions of West Virginia. Dealers in distributing centers are a trifle slow in placing orders for fall delivery, seeming to be willing to trust to luck later in the season.

In the Pittsburg district there is practically no free coal, contract demands taking all that can be produced under present conditions. Standard coal is quoted firm at \$1.50, and rates are reported in special instances from \$1.10 to \$1.20, lower grades following close at 95 cents and \$1. and all scarce. Three-quarter at \$1.70 to \$1.80 f. o. b. Prices have shown considerable variation, but the tendency is always upward.

A severe coal shortage is looked for this fall, in consequence of the movement of the crops. It is difficult to obtain gondola cars at present and some mines are getting scarcely any.

Operators are advised by the railroads that they are doing the best they can, but that they cannot promise to furnish cars any more promptly than they are doing. The movement of all kinds of freight continues strong.

### RAILROADS BIG COAL USERS

**Consumption in 1915 Was 128,000,000 Tons, or One-Fourth of Output.**

The railroads of the United States used 128,000,000 net tons of coal in 1915, or 24 per cent of the total output.

The bituminous mines furnished 122,000,000 tons, or 23 per cent of the production, and the Pennsylvania anthracite region 6,200,000 tons, or 7 per cent of its production. These figures are compiled by C. E. Lester, of the United States Geological Survey.

The roads of the Eastern district, defined by the Interstate Commerce Commission as that portion of the United States lying north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and east of the Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis, are from 6,500,000 tons of bituminous coal and 6,200,000 tons of anthracite, a total of 12,700,000 tons. The roads of the southern district, that territory south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and east of the Mississippi, used 22,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, and three-quarters of the western roads consumed 43,500,000 tons.

### Rex Carbon Mine Sold.

The Rex Carbon mine near Avella, Washington county, has been sold to persons said to be acting in the interest of the Verner Coal & Coke Company, which recently took over the holdings of the Washington County Coal Company at Cedar Grove. It is rumored that the railroad will be extended from Cedar Grove to Rex Carbon.

### Coal Prices at Baltimore.

Current prices of coal f. o. b. Baltimore are as follows: Somerset, best, \$2.68; good, \$2.52; Western Maryland and Baltimore & Ohio freight, \$2.48.

Fairmount, min. run, \$2.73; three quarter, \$2.78; slack, \$2.63; Best South Fork, \$2.68; Miller vein, \$2.63; ordinary, \$2.48.

### Complete New Tipple.

The new steel tipple of the Pittsburgh Coal Company at its mine at Roscoe has been completed. It is designed for both river and rail shipments.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier, \$1.00 a year in advance.

## Coal Freight Rates

### TO EASTERN POINTS

### ORIGINATING DISTRICT.

Destination	Pittsburgh	Clyde	Wm. & Sons	G. B. Clark	Lattrobe
Baltimore, Md.	\$2.00	\$1.85	\$1.70	\$1.80	
Chester, Pa.	1.75	1.55	1.40	1.30	
Harrisburg, Pa.	1.50	1.35	1.20	1.15	
Johnstown, Pa.	1.25	1.15	1.00	1.30	
Latrobe, Pa.	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.15	
New York, 3rd St.	2.25	2.10	1.85	1.85	
New York, Brooklyn	2.35	2.25	2.05	1.95	
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.60	
Scranton Point, Md.	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.60	
Steelton, Pa.	1.75	1.55	1.42	1.35	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	1.75	1.55	1.42	1.35	
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.15	2.00	1.85	1.75	
TO ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.					
Greenwich, Pa.	1.75	1.60	1.45	1.35	
Quincy, Fla., for Boston	1.65	1.50	1.35	1.25	
So. Amboy, N. J., F. O. B. vessel	1.95	1.80	1.65	1.55	
Harsimus, N. J., F. O. B. vessel	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.60	
Cape May, N. J., F. O. B. vessel	2.00	1.85	1.70	1.60	
Canton, Baltimore, Md.	1.75	1.50	1.45	1.35	
Canton, Md., for Export	1.68	1.43	1.28	1.18	
SO. GEORGIA PORTS via P. R. R.					
Port Royal, Ga.	2.05	2.10			
St. George, N. Y., for Export	1.95	1.80			
Philadelphia Coal Pier	1.75	1.60			
Port Royal, S. C., for Export	1.75	1.60			
Curtis Bay, Balt., Pier	1.75	1.60			
Curtis Bay, Balt., for Export	1.55	1.43			

\*The rate from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 78¢.

The Connellsville Rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad south of Ruffield on the Monongahela River Railroad.

The Fairmont Rate applies on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio and the Smithfield & Monongahela Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

### TO WESTERN POINTS

### ORIGINATING DISTRICT.

Destination	Pittsburgh	Connellsville	Fairmont
Canton, O.	\$0.95	\$1.10	\$1.05
Chicago, Ill.	1.00	2.05	1.90
Columbus, O.	1.00	1.15	1.10
Detroit, Mich.	1.40	1.55	1.40
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	1.00	1.00	1.00
Youngstown, O.	.70	.85	.95
Lake Port, O.	.75	.90	.90

The Pittsburgh District includes points east of the Allegheny and south including Ruffield; south and including Bruceton and Bruceton Branch on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and eastward to Dickerson Run and southward and including Bruceton Branch on the Conemaugh River.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffield; on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston railroad, and on the Monongahela River railroad, including Connellsville Transfer, and points east of Dickerson Run, including Monongahela Transfer, and Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

## SALE OF W. VA. COAL MADE BY FAYETTE COUNTY INVESTORS

### A Tract of Three Hundred Acres in Pan Handle Figures

### IN A \$100,000 TRANSACTION

Payment of \$42,000 in Cash is Made; Event Significant in View of Plans to Build New Greene County Highway; Indicates Revival in Coal Land

## STRIKE WOULD BOOM THE RIVER TRADE

Army Engineer in Charge of Locks Suspects that Wharves Be Made Ready to Handle Traffic.

Colonel T. P. Roberts, United States Army engineer in charge of the Pittsburgh district, is of the opinion that in case of a nation-wide strike on the part of the teamsters for an 8-hour day, very little hardship would result to the shippers in towns and communities near and on the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers.

A team of freight traffic facilities on the various railroads running from and to Pittsburgh would not affect Pittsburgh shippers seriously, he said, for the reason that there is a sufficient number of boats and barges to take care of all the tonnage necessary for commerce in this section of the country.

There are several hundred craft now out of commission, which could be pressed into service on a few days' notice, Colonel Roberts said. Pittsburgh's merchant marine, he asserts, is big enough to handle several times the tonnage necessary.

"About 200 steel barges, built during the first five years in anticipation of river improvements, are tied up at wharfs," he said, "until the time arrives for the resumption of river freight traffic on a large scale. The annual river tonnage in Pittsburgh's about 12,000,000, as against a railroad tonnage of about 130,000,000."

The